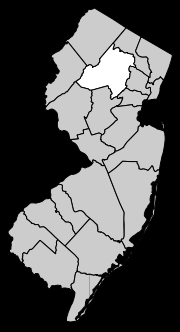
Morris County



Morris County Index of Sites

Asbestos Dump

Division Avenue
257 New Vernon Road
651 White Bridge Road Long Hill Township Morris County
Dietzman Tract/Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge
Harding Township Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Asbestos Tile Manufacturing/ Illegal Dump

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 157 Acres (total)

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential/ Agricultural/Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Asbestos Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Surface Water	Asbestos Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Soil	Asbestos Volatile Organic Compounds	Stabilized/Capped

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$17,374,000
Spill Fund	$498,000
1986 Bond Fund	$634,000
Corporate Business Tax	$799,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Asbestos Dump consists of four separate sites, all of which are associated with asbestos shingle production and waste disposal. The primary site, designated Operable Unit 1 (OU1), is located adjacent to the Passaic River on Division Avenue in the Millington section of Long Hill Township. It consists of a 90,000-cubic yard mound approximately 20 to 30 feet deep, which was the result of dumping of asbestos-laden wastes by several asbestos processing companies between 1922 and 1975. Chemical wastes were also allegedly disposed of at this site during this time. The soil cover of the mound eroded, leaving areas of the asbestos-filled slope exposed. The three satellite sites, located about four miles to the northeast, include two private residences on New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road in Long Hill Township (OU2) and the Dietzman Tract in the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge area (OU3). Asbestos wastes were landfilled at the New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road properties during the 1960s and 1970s, and asbestos was dumped at the Dietzman Tract for approximately 40 years.

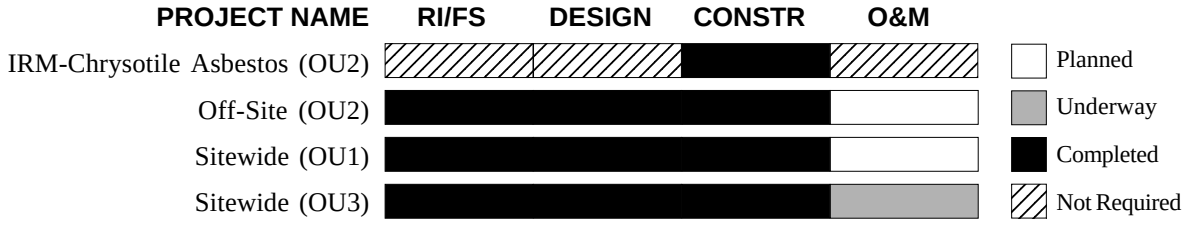
USEPA placed the Asbestos Dump on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. In 1985, the National Gypsum Company, which operated the main site from 1953 to 1975 and was determined to be responsible for the dumping at the satellite sites, signed an Administrative Order with USEPA in which it agreed to conduct a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS). In 1988, after National Gypsum completed the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1. The ROD required installation of a soil cover, stabilization of the side slopes, implementation of erosion and sediment control measures and installation of a security fence; however, National Gypsum declared bankruptcy before it could implement the specified actions. USEPA completed the OU1 Remedial Action using public funds in June of 2000. NJDEP will conduct maintenance activities at the site to ensure the effectiveness of the soil cover and other environmental controls.

Asbestos Dump

(Continued from previous page)

In 1990, USEPA performed an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to immobilize the asbestos contamination at the New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road residential sites (OU2). The IRM included capping driveways with asphalt, covering other areas with geotextile fabric, decontaminating the residences, removing visible contamination for off-site disposal and erecting signs and fences. The following year, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for permanent remediation of OU2 that required solidification/stabilization of approximately 37,000 cubic yards of asbestos-contaminated soil at the two properties into an insoluble matrix. USEPA completed the solidification/stabilization of the asbestos-contaminated soil at both of the residences in 1998. NJDEP will be conducting maintenance activities at the residences to ensure the effectiveness of the OU2 remedy.

In 1996, USEPA began a RI/FS at the Dietzman Tract (OU3) to determine the extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives. The Department of the Interior (DOI) removed approximately 200 drum carcasses and 60 drums of hazardous wastes from the site in 1997. In September 1998, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA signed a ROD for OU3 that required the removal of additional drums and the consolidation and containment of the asbestos waste under a biotic cap. Construction of the OU3 remedy was completed in 1999. DOI will be conducting maintenance activities at the Dietzman Tract to ensure the effectiveness of the OU3 remedy.



B&V Tailoring and Cleaning

82 US Route 46 East Mountain Lakes Borough Morris County

BLOCK: 4 **LOT:** 21.03

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Dry Cleaners
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Confirmed
Potable Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Treating
Soil	Tetrachloroethylene	Potential

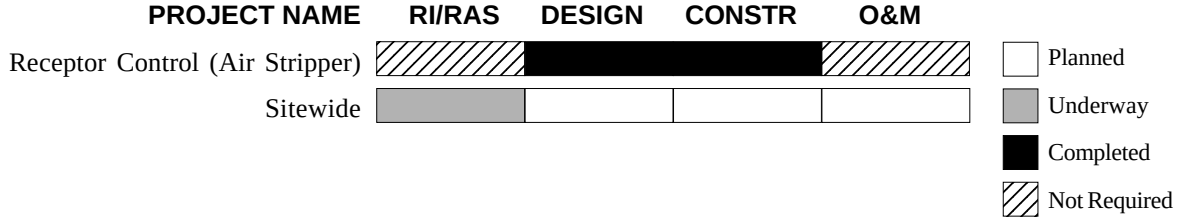
FUNDING SOURCES
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
$600,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

B&V Tailoring and Cleaning is a dry cleaning establishment located approximately 100 feet from Mountain Lake Borough's Municipal Well #5. In 1992, low levels of tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), a common dry cleaning solvent, were sporadically detected in water samples obtained from the municipal supply well. By 1997, PCE was consistently detected when the municipal supply well was tested. Samples collected from the former septic system at B&V Tailoring were found to contain PCE, indicating that it may be the source of the contamination. Mountain Lakes Borough subsequently installed an air stripper on the contaminated supply well using funds provided by NJDEP.

In 1998, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation (RI) to delineate the contamination at the B&V Tailoring site after the owners of the establishment declined to conduct the work under NJDEP oversight. The RI includes sampling of the soil, ground water and former septic system. If the results of the RI indicate the site requires remediation, NJDEP will conduct a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) to evaluate cleanup alternatives.



Black Brook Treatment Plant

Columbia Turnpike Hanover Township Morris County

BLOCK: 6401 **LOT:** 2M, 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well Field
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

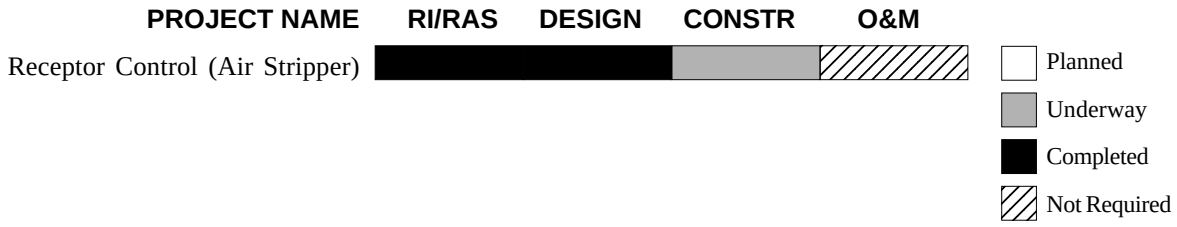
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$2,100,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority (SMCMUA) operates two municipal wells, referred to as Black Brook 1 and Black Brook 2, and a treatment plant at its Black Brook water production facility in Hanover Township. Volatile organic compounds have been detected in Black Brook 1, occasionally at concentrations exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards, since the early 1990s; however, the combined flow from both wells consistently meets Drinking Water Standards. Four businesses in neighboring East Hanover Township have been identified by NJDEP as Potentially Responsible Parties for the ground water contamination at the well field.

In 1997, NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water advised SMCMUA to install a remediation system to treat the water from Black Brook 1. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation evaluated treatment options and in 1998 issued a Decision Document that recommended installation of an air stripper at the well field. Construction of the air stripper is being implemented by SMCMUA using funds provided by NJDEP. SMCMUA will continue to be responsible for operation and maintenance of their facilities after construction of the air stripper is completed in 2001.



Chester Borough Ground Water Contamination

Route 206 Chester Borough Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

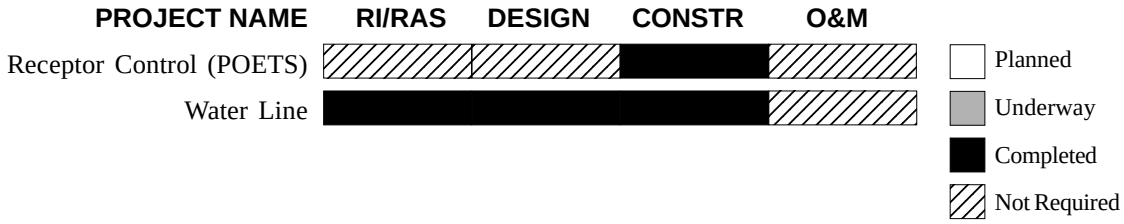
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$202,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the local health department in 1991 identified nine private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,2 dichloroethylene and benzene and the source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated private wells in 1992 as an interim measure to provide potable water for those users. In 1993, NJDEP delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that consisted of the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the ground water contamination and the area in which the contamination was expected to migrate within three years. The majority of ground water contamination is located near Route 206 and Route 24 (Main Street) in Chester Borough. NJDEP sampled private potable wells at 12 residences outside the GWIA in 1999 but did not identify any additional contaminated wells. A private water company subsequently purchased the municipal water system from the Borough and extended public water lines into the contaminated areas. NJDEP has provided all the property owners in the GWIA with Spill Fund monies to pay for connection to the public water lines and sealing of their private wells. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



Cleaveland Industrial Center

20 Parker Road Washington Township Morris County

BLOCK: 60 **LOT:** 14

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Industrial Park
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 17.6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

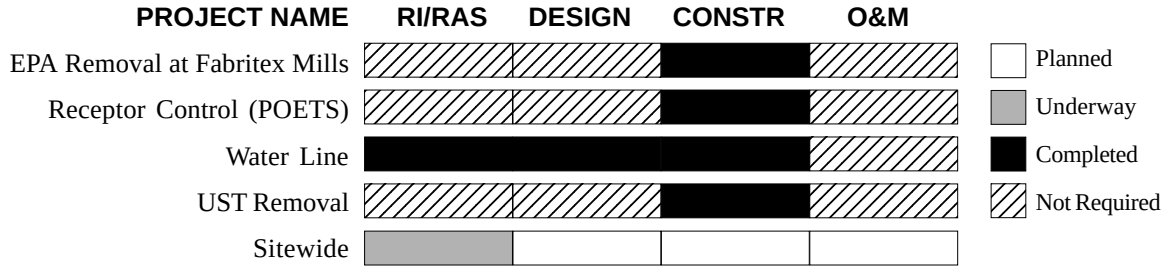
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$1,200,000
1986 Bond Fund	$5,600,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Cleaveland Industrial Center (CIC) has operated as an industrial park since the mid-1950s. During the 1940s, a weapons manufacturing plant occupied the site. In the 1980s, CIC was identified as a possible source of ground water contamination after volatile organic compounds were detected in several nearby private potable wells. Seventeen private wells were subsequently determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. An initial investigation by NJDEP confirmed that contaminated ground water was migrating from the CIC site. In 1991, USEPA conducted a Removal Action to remove and dispose of approximately 1,000 containers of flammable solvents, caustics, dry chemicals and laboratory reagents from five buildings at CIC formerly occupied by Fabritex Mills.

In 1995, NJDEP installed ground water monitor wells at CIC and two adjacent properties as part of a preliminary investigation to assess overall ground water contamination and hydrogeologic characteristics of the site. Sampling of the monitor wells revealed elevated levels of volatile organic compounds, with the highest concentrations found in the monitor wells closest to the buildings on the CIC property. In 1997, NJDEP and Washington Township completed construction of a public water line to service the residences with contaminated wells and approximately 170 other properties with wells that were at risk of becoming contaminated. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and a Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1999 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the CIC site and off-site areas and identify cleanup alternatives. An investigation of the septic systems at the former Lanterman Machine and Tools, Inc. site, which are suspected of having received discharges of hazardous wastes, is also being performed as part of the RI/RAS. NJDEP implemented an interim action to properly close all abandoned above ground and underground storage tanks located at the industrial park in 2000. NJDEP plans to install on-site and off-site monitor wells in 2001 to delineate the ground water contamination plume.



Combe Fill North Landfill

Gold Mine Road Mount Olive Township Morris County

BLOCK: 4100 **LOT:** 10

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 102 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

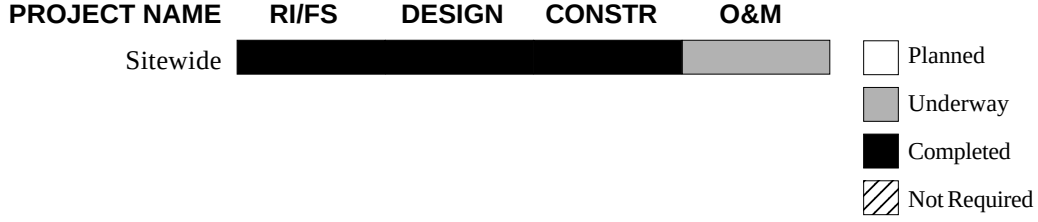
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Monitoring
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Contained
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Capped
Air	Methane	Venting

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$14,068,000
Spill Fund	$544,000
General State Fund	$2,001,000
1986 Bond Fund	$234,000
Corporate Business Tax	$57,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Combe Fill North Landfill occupies 65 acres of a 102 acre property. The site was operated as a sanitary municipal landfill from 1966 to 1978, accepting municipal and industrial waste and small amounts of dry sewage sludge. The Combe Fill Corporation (CFC) purchased the landfill in 1978. In 1979, ground water beneath the site was determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds. The landfill was not properly closed when operations ceased in 1981 due the bankruptcy of CFC. NJDEP cited the operator for several violations, including improper landfill cover that resulted in windblown debris and inadequate leachate control. USEPA added the landfill to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983.

Between 1984 and 1986, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination in the ground water, surface water and soil at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that although low levels of contamination were present in the ground water and surface water, the contamination did not pose an immediate threat to the surrounding residential wells. In 1986, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a clay cap and closure of the site pursuant to sanitary landfill regulations, installation of a landfill gas (methane) venting system and a perimeter fence and implementation of a long-term ground water monitoring program. NJDEP completed the construction of the remedies specified in the ROD in 1991. Surface water controls were installed on the cap in 2000 to alleviate drainage problems. Ground water monitoring, landfill gas monitoring and maintenance of the landfill cap are ongoing under the oversight of NJDEP.



Combe Fill South Landfill

Parker Road Chester and Washington Townships Morris County

BLOCK: 17 **LOT:** 7
37 15, 16, 16.01

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 102 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

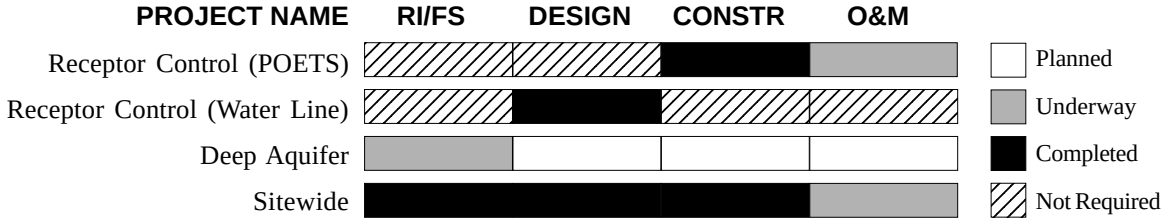
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals Pesticides	Treating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Capped

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$51,917,000
1981 Bond Fund	$5,093,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Combe Fill South Landfill operated as a municipal landfill from the 1940s until 1981. During this time, the landfill was licensed to accept municipal wastes, sewage sludge, chemicals and waste oils. After the landfill was closed, contamination was detected in leachate seeping from the sides of the landfill, in shallow and deep on-site ground water monitor wells, and in the nearby Trout Brook. In addition, several private potable wells close to the site were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards.

USEPA added Combe Fill South Landfill on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. NJDEP subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the site, and in 1986 USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required capping of the landfill, venting of the landfill gases, installation of an on-site system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water in the shallow aquifer, and fencing of the site. The ROD also required installation of a public water line to replace the contaminated private wells and those wells at risk of becoming contaminated in the future, and a supplemental RI/FS for the deep aquifer after initial treatment of the shallow aquifer. NJDEP completed construction of the landfill cap and the ground water treatment system in 1996 and operation and maintenance (O&M) of the cap and ground water treatment system are ongoing. Installation of the public water line was postponed, however, because ground water monitoring conducted after the ROD was issued showed that little impact to nearby private potable wells is likely. USEPA plans to amend the 1986 ROD to remove the water line requirement in 2001. Individual Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems are being maintained on the contaminated private potable wells and NJDEP is sampling private wells at select homes in the area on a semi-annual basis to monitor potable water quality. NJDEP plans to initiate a new RI/FS at the site in 2001 to determine the extent of the contamination in the deeper aquifer pursuant to the requirements of the 1986 ROD.



Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination

484 to 555 Main Street Chester Borough Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

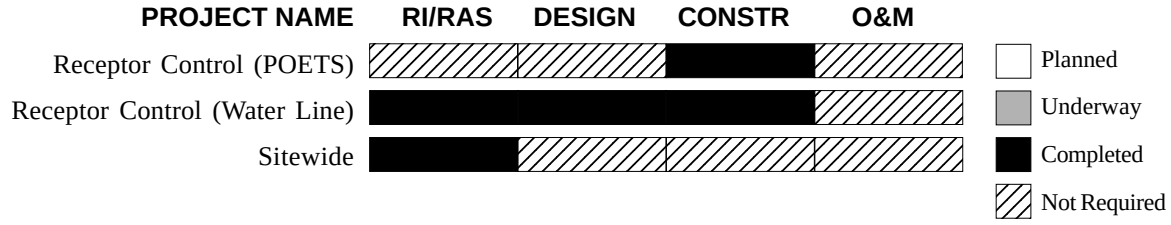
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$401,000
1986 Bond Fund	$13,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the local health department in 1994 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems in the affected homes as an interim remedy to provide potable water for those residents, and delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that included the area of known contamination and the area projected to become contaminated within three years. The GWIA encompasses 24 developed lots and includes both residential properties and office buildings. NJDEP conducted a soil gas investigation in 1997 in an effort to determine the source of the ground water contamination, but the results of this study were inconclusive.

In 1999, NJDEP sampled private potable wells at five residences both in and outside the GWIA but did not identify any additional contaminated wells. A private water company subsequently purchased the Borough's municipal water system and extended water lines into the contaminated area in 2000. NJDEP provided all the property owners in the GWIA with Spill Fund monies to pay for connection to the public water lines and sealing of their private wells.



Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination

3-9 Dogwood Drive and 37- 40 Tingley Road

Mendham Township Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

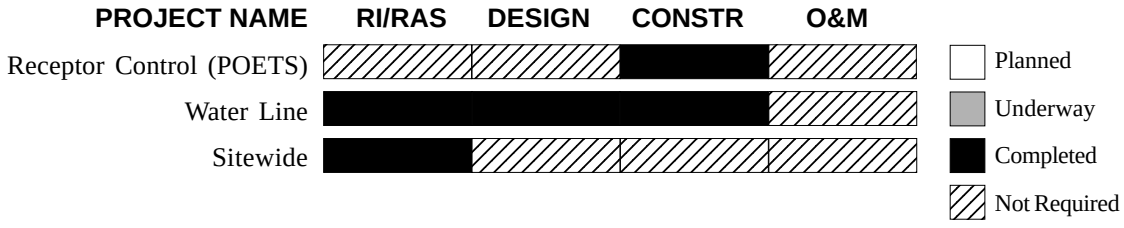
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$105,000
1986 Bond Fund	$27,500

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of eight residences with private potable wells contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The contamination was first detected by property owners in 1993, and the source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems in the affected homes as an interim remedy to provide potable water for those residents, and delineated a project area that included nine properties. A water supply alternatives analysis was subsequently conducted by NJDEP which concluded that the most cost-effective long-term solution was the extension of a nearby water line to the affected residences. NJDEP provided the Township of Mendham with Spill Fund monies to pay for the extension of 1,000 feet of water line to the nine homes in the project area. The Township completed construction of the water line in 1996. NJDEP conducted a soil gas investigation in 1996 in an effort to determine the source of the contamination, but the results of the study were inconclusive.



Dover Municipal Well 4

Rutan Drive (Formerly Hooey Street) Dover Town Morris County

BLOCK: 2314 **LOT:** 15

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well
OPERATION STATUS: Temporarily Closed

PROPERTY SIZE: 300 Acres

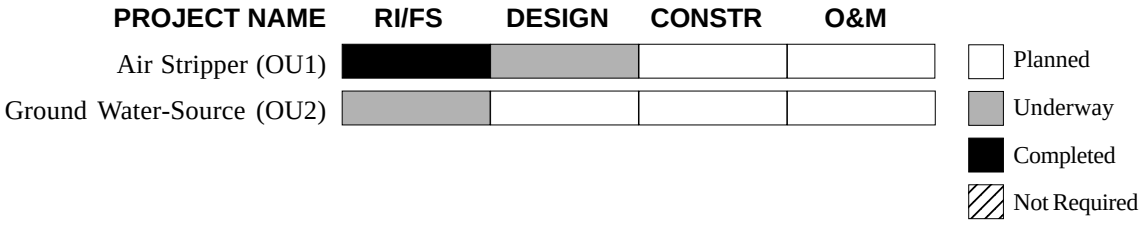
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$2,500,000
Spill Fund	$402,000
General State Fund	$741,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Municipal Well 4 was one of Dover's primary water supply wells. The well was taken out of service in 1980 due to high concentrations of contaminants and was temporarily replaced with Standby Well 3. This site was placed on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. NJDEP began an initial Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/ FS) for the site in 1986. In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, NJDEP signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence which divided the investigation and cleanup of the site into two Operable Units (OU). Under OU1, an air stripper will be installed at the well to treat the contaminated ground water. Under OU2, USEPA is conducting a second RI/FS to determine the extent of the ground water contamination and investigate possible sources. The Remedial Design for OU1 and the RI/ FS for OU2 are scheduled to be completed in 2001.



East Hanover Township Regional Ground Water Contamination

Various Locations East Hanover Township Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 10 square miles

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential\Industrial

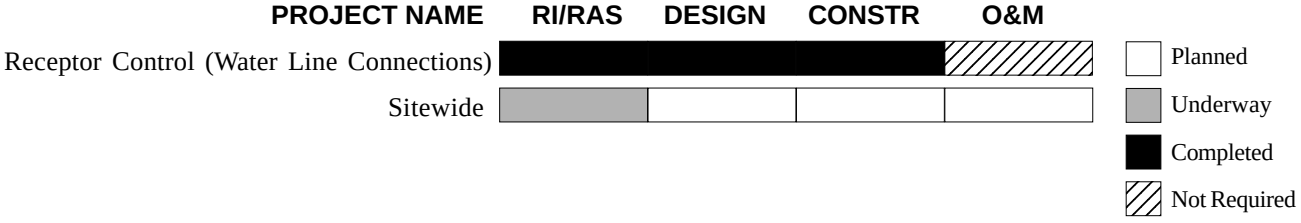
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$75,000
1986 Bond Fund	$1,100,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Regional ground water contamination was first discovered in East Hanover Township in the early 1980s, when volatile organic compounds were detected in a water sample collected from a municipal supply well. A remediation system was installed at the well field to treat the water from the supply well, but approximately 400 private potable wells at residences and commercial properties in the area remained at risk of contamination. Between 1986 and 1988, NJDEP conducted a study that identified ground water contamination in various parts of the Township and identified several industrial sites as possible sources of the contamination. NJDEP recommended that the Township connect all residences with private potable wells to the municipal water supply system but action was not taken at the time because public funds were not available to pay for the connections.

NJDEP subsequently designated the ground water contamination as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) case and in 1995 sampled 127 private potable wells in the Township to evaluate the extent of the ground water contamination. The results of the sampling showed that several of the potable wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards and many others had lower levels of contamination. In 1998 and 1999, NJDEP and the Township connected approximately 240 properties with private wells to the existing water supply system and extended water mains to one area. NJDEP has reviewed the histories of 26 industries that are possible sources of the contamination and plans to conduct Remedial Investigations (RI) delineate the contamination at these facilities. These facilities will be addressed as separate cases within NJDEP's Site Remediation Program.



Fenimore Sanitary Landfill

Mountain Road Roxbury Township Morris County

BLOCK: 34 **LOT:** 29

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 103 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

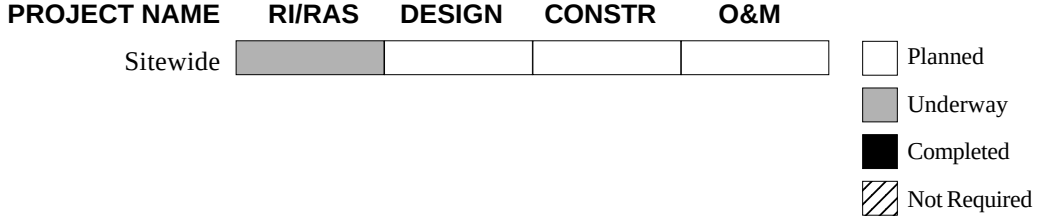
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals	Confirmed
Soil	Metals	Potential
Sediments	Metals	Potential
Air	Methane	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site was operated as a privately owned sanitary landfill from 1950 until 1979. The Town of Ledgewood is located one quarter mile to the east. The landfilled area occupies 42 acres of the 103-acre property and there is a shallow leachate collection system at the site. Several streams located on and adjacent to the landfill that flow into a tributary of Ledgewood Brook, which is used for fishing and recreation. NJDEP ordered the landfill closed after the owner failed to meet engineering control requirements for leachate collection and containment. A final closure plan submitted for the landfill was rejected by NJDEP as inadequate and consequently the site was never capped and properly closed. Ownership of the landfill has changed several times since 1981 and the property is currently owned by a private investment company.

NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (i.e., methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is currently reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.



Kenvil Ground Water Contamination

Various Locations Roxbury Township Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

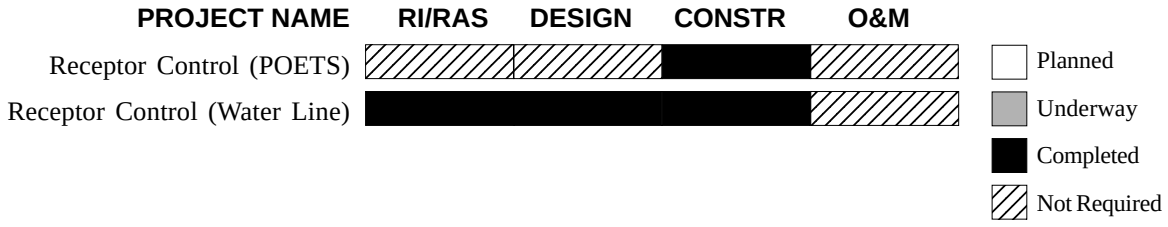
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$1,831,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Widespread ground water contamination was found to have impacted 63 private potable wells in this area. The contamination was first discovered by residents in 1986. NJDEP subsequently installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the 63 contaminated wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents and delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed 336 homes. In 1995, the Township of Roxbury installed a water line to service the 336 homes in the GWIA under a third party contract with NJDEP. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.



Lusardi Cleaners

2 Wall Street Rockaway Borough Morris County

BLOCK: 45 **LOT:** 20

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Dry Cleaners
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Potential

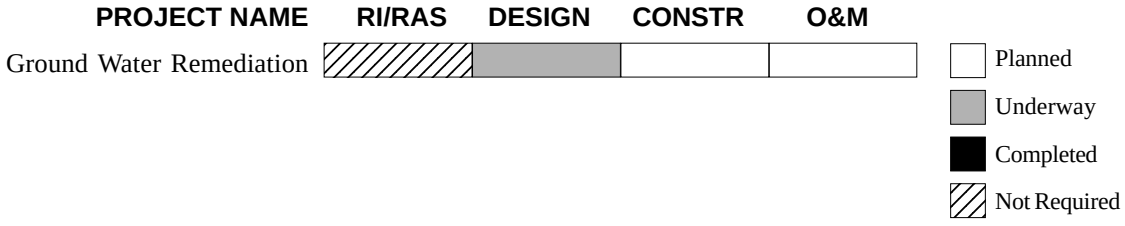
FUNDING SOURCES **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

No Public Funds Authorized to Date

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Rockaway Borough Well Field consists of three water supply wells located near Union Street. The well field serves approximately 10,000 residents of Rockaway Borough and surrounding communities. In 1981, all three wells were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). A carbon filtration system was installed at the well field in 1981 to remove the contaminants from the water and an air stripper was added in 1993 to improve the effectiveness of the treatment system.

In 1983, the Rockaway Borough Well Field was added to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites. USEPA subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) that identified two separate plumes of contaminated ground water that were impacting the well field. These consisted of a plume of PCE-contaminated ground water emanating from the East Main and Wall Street area of the Borough and a plume of TCE-contaminated ground water emanating from Klockner & Klockner, an industrial property located at Stickle Avenue and Elm Street. The suspected source of the PCE contamination is Lusardi Cleaners, a dry cleaning establishment located on Wall Street. In 1991, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of two ground water remediation systems to extract and treat the PCE and TCE plumes. Cordant Technologies, the Responsible Party for the Klockner & Klockner site, entered into a Consent Decree with USEPA in 1994 in which it agreed to develop a Remedial Design for remediation systems to address both plumes and implement the Remedial Action for the TCE plume only. When the Remedial Design is finished, USEPA will construct the ground water remediation system for the PCE plume as a Superfund Remedial Action using public funds.



Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department Wells 4 & 4A

Parsippany Boulevard Parsippany-Troy Hills Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 412 **LOT:** 15

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well Field
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

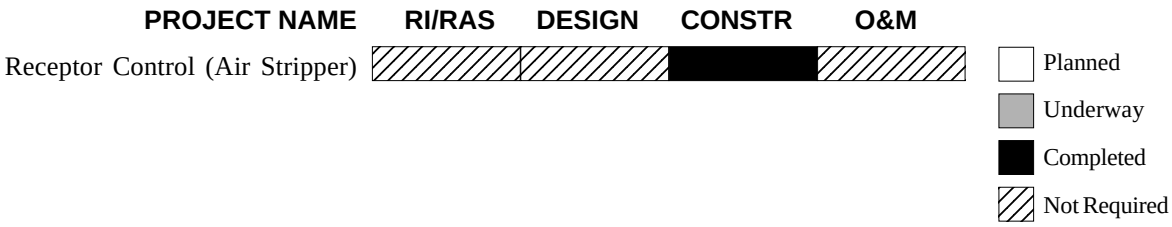
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$581,000
Corporate Business Tax	$258,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Wells 4 and 4A are two of 18 water supply wells in the Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department. The wells were taken out of service in the 1980s after they were determined to be contaminated with the volatile organic compound tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. In 1998, NJDEP completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) that concluded installation of an air stripper at the well field was the most cost-effective solution to address the contaminated supply wells. Parsippany-Troy Hills Township installed the air stripper in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the unit. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the contamination at this site.



Pepe Field

Wootton Road and Hillside Avenue Boonton Town Morris County

BLOCK: 47 **LOT:** 26

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Industrial Waste Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 3.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Surface Water	Metals Sulfide	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Metals	Removed
Air	Hydrogen Sulfide Methane	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$17,010,000
Corporate Business Tax	$1,640,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A local industry disposed of wastes from the manufacture of vegetable oils, cleansers and soap products at this site between the 1920s and 1950. In the 1960s, the Town of Boonton purchased the property, placed a soil cover over it, and converted it into an athletic park. Boonton later installed a leachate collection and treatment system at the site. In the early 1980s, hydrogen sulfide odors were detected at the park and nearby residences. Subsequent sampling of leachate from the waste fill revealed the presence of contaminants.

USEPA placed Pepe Field on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983, and the park was closed to the public in 1984. In 1985, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and identify cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS concluded that although the site was not a health threat and was not significantly affecting the environment, measures were needed to address the hydrogen sulfide and flammable gases being produced by the decaying wastes and prevent contaminated leachate from entering the Rockaway River and Boonton Reservoir.

In 1989, after completing the RI/FS, NJDEP issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence which required installation of a gas interceptor system and an improvement to the existing leachate treatment system. However, during the Remedial Design of the selected remedy, much higher levels of hydrogen sulfide were detected than were found during the RI/FS. Based on this finding, USEPA determined that a more appropriate remedy would be excavation of the waste material with proper disposal at an off-site location. USEPA issued an Explanation of Significant Difference (ESD) in 1997 to officially change the remedy in the ROD to excavation and off-site disposal of the waste and restoration of the site. USEPA removed approximately 72,000 tons of soil and waste materials from the site during 1999 and the park and ballfield were returned to public use in 2000.